WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1853.

POLITICS AND PHILOSOPHY.

We find the annexed letter circulating in the papers in connexion with the feud in the Democratic party of New York, which has of late dissolved the harmony over which its organs have so complacently rejoiced:

New York, June 30, 1851.

Gentlemen: As I must of necessity be absent from the city, I cannot accept your invitation to attend the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence. When the several States shall learn to mind their own business, without meddling in the common their own business. New York, June 30, 1851. ers, and shall be faithful to the affairs of others, and shall be faitured to the Constitution as it is, without rejecting any part of it, whe Union will stand too strong for its enemies, without and within. And when the Democracy shall build again on its foundations, without constructing new platforms to catch the factions of the day, it will regain its ascendancy in the State and the Nation. Presuming that your society desires to bring about these important ends, I am, with cordial good wishes, truly yours, Greene C. Bronson.

If it depended on the interest we take in the political controversy which has exhumed this letter, we do not know that we should transfer it to our columns; but, unconsciously to the writer perhaps, it contains a philosophical and important truth, which might, as a principle of political and social action, be expanded to apply to ever-recurring circumstances of our public and private life. "When the several States shall learn to mind their own business, without meddling with the affairs of others," says Mr. BRONSON, " the Union will stand too strong for its enemies, without and within." No doubt of it. This succinct declaration must command the assent of all. It opens a mine of thought in which the most vigorous intellect and largest intelligence may labor without exhausting, and from abundant food for after reflection upon his duty to himself and his neighbor.

It is unnecessary for us to enlarge upon the lan guage of Mr. Bronson in its bearing upon the subject in reference to which it was penned. Long since, and often, we have urged a practical obedience to the commands of the Constitution which so plainby tell us to mind our business; to let alone what we have no right to meddle with; to let Southern States and Northern States manage their internal affairs as seems best to them, and to bend our efforts, in the large field still left for us, to promote the welfare, happiness, and respectability of ou r whole country.

The rule of conduct laid down by Mr. BRONSON might be, with the happiest effects, extended upward and downward, to Nations as well as to States, and to individuals as well as to nations. Its beneficence is not exceeded by its wisdom. In the course of life, what loss, what grief and embarrassment would not be averted by a general observance of a rule which, without injuring any one, leaves all to pursue their own happiness, according to their own judgment, without any restriction save that which it imposes in common with the golden rule itself; for, by minding our own business, we certainly do unto others as we would that they should do unto us. We have heard this injunction against meddling called the eleventh commandment; and sometimes we have felt tempted to wish-not to speak it profanely-that it had been incorporated into the decalogue.

If we rise from private life to the contemplation caution against intermeddling, which is more worthy tive branch of the Government. But we do not yet creworld's advancement in intelligence and happiness have resulted; what prejudices and false principles have been engendered, only the briefest glance is variously tinted vista of history which terminates in dim legend a mere oblivion. All concur in the same story of oppressive might and suffering right. Where right should have been peacefully allowed to cultivate and improve its endowments, might has stalked forward to blight the growth of intelligence, and, by desolating the face of nature and depopulating the country, has left for a succeeding generation the slow task of amelioration-a repression so often practised by force of arms or moral control that, in its impotent efforts for advancement toward man's true dignity and an appreciation of his own syphus in his eternal alternation of hope and dis- support of his Administration."

Happily the world in advancing age has not been exempt from the influence of the truth that wisdom grows with years. Isolated progress, outstripping the general sentiment, began to shed its benign example slowly on the world. Invention and discovery kindled a faint light from unfrequent sparks of intellectual study, and heralded the approach of tained him longer the act would have been universally became common, a noble or nseful idea was soon common property, and was wrought out for universal benefit by collision of practised intellects. Not only dominion began to be claimed over the material world and its mysteries, but problems of even Legislature and a number of citizens. The late obstacles, began to dream of human equality, and, little by little, keeping what it gained, nulla vesti- hands of the people and their representatives the gia retrorsum, refused to be compressed by the iron high official trust conferred upon him two years bands which had sufficed to restrain its unassisted ago. Gov. Johnson followed with an inaugural political knowledge had disclosed its power and its plaining some of the tenets of the political faith just rights. Then commenced the contest between fice was administered by Hon, WM. K. Turner. the rulers and the ruled. Sometimes advancing a whole century by grasping a charter from the reluctant hand of a sovereign; then stationary from and have been largely attended. Country fairs have supineness and want of concert; again striding for- also been more numerous than usual. Interesting ward under the shield of a Bill of Rights, this exhibitions have been held at Louisville, Kentucky; magic principle of liberty diffused a belief in its Springfield, Illinois; Indianapolis, Indiana; Dayblessings and a hope for their enjoyment, until, ton, Ohio; Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and several under the guidance of its radiant star, the zealous hearts of Europe crossed the Atlantic ocean, and in the fulness of time beheld the culmination of that which seem to have elicited a warm spirit of emulastar, amidst the jubilant shouts of a people who had tion, as well as in the cultivation of the fruits of the bravely achieved their independence.

deeds in this high position-having the privilege to think, speak, and act in accordance with our own enlightened views of right, emancipated from any

entangling obligation to participate in any policy, war, or alliance which we are unable to justify before the world, and, what is much more necessary, to our own calm judgments-we should be well prepared, and should be ever ready to prove to all less highly favored that, having won liberty, we know its value; that, so far from confounding it with license and a justification of every wild crusade, many of which once scandalized a sister Republic, we know how to temper liberty with justice; that we desire to exhibit a lamp to direct, not a beacon to warn off, those who have been cheered by our success, and now look tremblingly to be assured that our example will lead them to prosperity and honor, and enable them te shun the false lights which have ever misled the nations who sought the goal of rational, orderly freedom which we alone have attained. It would be easy from the above vein of sugges

tion to educe a few considerations which might not be without some practical benefit if applied to the very days in which we live. But we believe the sequitur is sufficiently plain to be appreciated without our aid; or, if we have any thing to add by way of pointing the moral, we shall reserve it for another opportunity.

CAPTAIN INGRAHAM .- Some of the versions of the Koszta affair at Smyrna, with a mistaken view to elevate Capt. INGRAHAM's character for spirit, represented him as forgetting the gentlemanly courtesy belonging to an officer of the American navy. We did not at the time credit the expressions attributed to Capt. INGRAHAM, but it would have been worse than useless then to suggest a doubt of their correctness. We now find, and are proud to find, them contradicted on authority no less than that of Capt. I. himself. The Charleston Mercury contains the following notice of the matter :

"In our notice of the Koszta affair, some weeks since ve took occasion to express our doubts as to the correctness of the report attributing certain expressions to Capt. which the most superficial thinker may bring away INGRAHAM, which, from our knowledge of that gentleman, we felt very sure he was incapable of using. We have just seen a letter from Captain Ingraham, in which he expresses his surprise and regret that such 'ungentlemanly language' should have been attributed to him. He says that the whole intercourse of Capt. Schwarz, of the Huzzar, and himself was of the most courteous and gentlemanly character, and no unpleasant word passed between them. Subsequent to the affair, on the 4th of July, the Austrian officer saluted the flag of Capt. INGRAHAM, who returned his salute, and went on board the Huzzar and returned thanks for the courtesy. Capt. Schwartz returned the visit, and there was no unkind word or feeling exhibited during their entire intercourse. Each thought he had done his duty, and gave the other credit for acting on patriotic motives. The only remarks about the denial of Koszta being on board was at the house of the Consul-General of Austria. After his refusal to say any thing upon the subject, Capt. INGRAHAM asked him directly if Koszta was not on board, when he admitted that he was. Capt. INGRAHAM then remarked: 'It is very strange, Mr. Consul, that the officer on board should have denied his being there.' In short, Captain INGRAHAM's conduct throughout the whole affair was as courteous as it was

> The dismissal of Collector Bronson very naturally threw the excitable population of New York into a fever of excitement. It is an animating theme, especially for the party presses. We make theme, especially for the party presses. We make brief extracts from three of them—two Democrat a refusal to allow my name to be used must be made, and one Whig.

The "National Democrat," appearing to doubt the news, says:

"If the President yields to the Cabinet in this matter, then we shall have to confess that the Democratic party has been cheated in the man it has placed at the head of the nation, and we shall not hesitate to do our part to redeem the party and the cauntry from the worst conseof public affairs, of history and national policy, we quences of such a failure. When the Executive proves of public affairs, of history and national policy, we quences of such a failure. When the Executive proves used as desired by the Convention, and accoming read a significant exposition of the value of this either weak or false, resort must be had to the Legislantion with which they have honored me. to be taken to heart in the proportion that country is the President. The removal of Judge Bronson for the dearer than self. To be satisfied how much the human | cause alleged would prove the inevitable destruction of race has suffered from a disregard of this caution; the Administration. It would be certain to throw both I am bound to suppose that reference was had to acts what devastating wars and what retardation of the branches of Congress against it, and public opinion would done and opinions expressed or reasonably presumed, from what was already known to the public before the denounce it as no opinion has been denounced since the formation of the Republic. The merchants of New York, irrespective of party, would hold such an indignation meeting as the Empire City has never witnessed. If the requisite from our own time through the long and Collector of this port is to be a mere political tool of the Federal Government, the mercantile interests of the country are in perpetual danger of being deranged and depraved to the worst purposes of party abominations. We Prence will allow himself to be made a tool of such a corrupt policy."

The "True National Democrat," e contra, says: "This merited rebuke to his factious course meets with very general approbation among our citizens, and is hailed by the true Democracy as an omen of good. General Administration with a movement that will show the people that he not only respects the power that elevated him to his high position, but also respects the principles upon destiny, it was well typified by the labors of Si- which the Democracy of the country have united in the

The "Times" (Whig) says:

"Looking at the matter solely from a party point of view, we do not see how any thing less could have been expected. The Collector, we presume, when he wrote his first letter, avowing his purpose to vote for the Adamantine ticket, was fully aware that his removal from office would follow as a matter of course. The President had really no alternative. His letter was a defiance; and if he had reday, which dawned and brightened at last under the charged to the account of his pusillanimity. Nothing is beneficent spread of the art of printing. Books so fatal to party discipline and party strength as the susmultiplied, mind communicated with mind, travel picion of timidity. The only mistake made, in a political point of view, is in the correspondence into which the Administration allowed itself to be drawn."

The Hon. Andrew Johnson was inaugurated Governor of the State of TENNESSEE on the 17th instant, in the presence of both Houses of the chaste, brief, and dignified valedictory (as we learn from the Nashville Whig) resigned back into the which he defends and represents. The oath of of-

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS have been held in most of the Western and Northwestern States this season, other western cities. Evidence has been afforded of a gratifying degree of progress in the rearing of live stock and production of agricultural implements, Exhibitions of this character are worthy of Thus acted our progenitors. Placed by their special encouragement, as calculated to promote farming interests throughout the country and stimulate to honorable rivalry.

Six packet ships, bringing 2,700 emigrants, arrived on at New York on Friday week, and nearly 2,000 on Saturday.

THE MASSACHUSETTS CANDIDATE.

The letters which we give below we insert for the gratification of all readers of taste, rather than for any advantage which our publication of them can now effect in their peculiar locale. From Mr. WINTHROP's pen we are always sure of graceful diction, with the justest sentiments; but the Whig gubernatorial candidate was comparatively unknown to us until his answer to his nomination reached us and disclosed his high intellectual qualities, his fine sense, and his independent spirit. We think that every candid reader will admit that all these attributes breathe through his letter, which we subjoin. He had selected two reservations upon which to co-

FROM THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 14, 1853.

My Dear Sir: In behalf of one thousand and forty-three delegates, from more than three hundred of the towns and cities of Massachusetts, assembled in Convention at Fitchburg on the 28th of September last, I have the honor to inform you of your unanimous nomination as the Whig candidate for Governor of the Common-

I should have been proud to be the organ of such body of my fellow-citizens on any occasion, but it affords me peculiar gratification to be charged with announcing this distinguished compliment to one for whose public and private character I have long cherished the most cordial respect and regard.

The nomination has been made in your absence from the State and from the country, and not without the fear that it might prove to be as undesired as it certainly will stone, and showed that a numerous and industrious pohave been unexpected by yourself. But it has been made in the full confidence that you would return home with an undiminished readiness to lend your aid to our beloved Commonwealth, at this hour of her utmost need, in whatever capacity your friends might call upon you to

by your acceptance of the nomination, and that the nomination itself may be confirmed and ratified by the good people of the Commonwealth at the approaching annual election, I remain, my dear sir, most faithfully, Your friend and servant, ROBT. C. WINTHROP. The Hon. Emory Washburn, Worcester.

WORCESTER, OCT. 18, 1853. Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP DEAR SIR: On my arrival at Halifax on Thursday last learned with entire surprise, from a Boston paper, which accidentally saw there, that the Convention which assembled at Fitchburg on the 28th September last had proposed to present my name to the people of the Com-

the coming election. Your favor of the 14th instant has officially confirmed that statement, and propriety requires that I should re-

onwealth as a candidate for the office of Governor at

ply at the earliest convenience.

I should be doing injustice to the distinguished body over whose deliberations you so ably presided were I to forbear expressing my high sense of the honor they have conferred upon me. And if any thing could add value to this, it would be the very courteous manner in which you were pleased to communicate the action of that Conven

I could not be at a loss as to my reply, if I might follow my own wishes, or what is due to those who are dependant upon me, as freely as I now do my own feelings gratefully acknowledging the manner in which the no ination was made.

But I beg leave to say, in the first place, that elevated as is the office, and worthy of the ambition of any man, it is one to which I have never aspired, nor had I the slightest expectation or wish to be regarded as a candidate for And if I now felt at liberty to act in reference to myself alone, I could not hesitate to decline the honor which has been tendered me by the Convention.

I cannot, however, be unconscious that there may be times when the individual is bound to sacrifice his own inclination or interest to the public good. I have too often, and in too public a manner, expressed my sincere conviction that upon the maintenance of the great principles advocated by the Whigs of Massachusetts depends er prosperity, to be at liberty now, with any regard to consistency, to decline to act in accordance with that

It cannot be concealed that the lateness of the hour at might endanger a full and efficient organization of the

Whig party in the present struggle.

Nor can it be overlooked that the importance of this struggle is immensely enhanced by the consideration that Whigs of Massachusetts in a great measure is now entrusted the sacred duty of guarding that venerated Constitution under which she has so long and so signally prospered, and of preserving some of its best guarantic from the dangers which threaten to subvert them. In view of these and kindred considerations which pres upon my mind, I have consented that my name may b

the people of the Commonwealth see fit to ratify this n at the ballot-box. I can do no more sure them that no honest endeavor shall be wanting on my part to discharge its high trusts with fidelity to all.

Permit me to add that, in selecting me as a candidate,

nomination was made

Nothing that I can say now in the way of professions, for the purpose of winning favor, can be entitled to sufficient consideration to determine the question of fitness ports of the Judges will be made, and the premiums for office. The very making of such professions could hardly fail to create a just suspicion of dishonorable or isingenuous motives.

If, therefore, I am to be regarded as a candidate for praved to the worst purposes of party abominations. We the office for which I have been nominated, I must stand repeat that we have yet to be convinced that President upon whatever of character for honesty, or independence, or fitness I may have acquired, and not upon any new professions of moral or political faith which may be sought for from any quarter on the eve of an election.

I must go into that office, if at all, free to act in all things as my sense of duty shall dictate when the emergency may arise. I cannot consent to give up my independence as a citi-

zen by being placed in an official station, if the right and PIERCE, by this act, has signalized the first year of his power to follow whatever line of duty may open before Medinistration with a movement that will show the peopression of an immature opinion, formed upon a partial snowledge or consideration of the grounds upon which it With these explanations, and an assurance of an undi-

minished desire to advance the great leading doctrines which the Whigs of Massachusetts have hitherto maintained, I subscribe myself, with sentiments of high respect and esteem, your obliged friend and obedient servant, EMORY WASHBURN

"A COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR" ONCE MORE .- Something less than a month since we were at the pains of correcting some very gross and to us unaccountable errors which appeared in a semi-monthly publication, forwarded to us from Cincinnati, entitled " Dye's Bank Mirror," wherein the paper of the well-known, long-established, and highly respectable banks of the District of Columbia was quoted at higher discount than the issues (if there be any) of certain concerns, whose names even had died out from our remembrance, and were brought to mind again only by perusal in this "Mirror." We then also gave such a statement of the banks in this District as might and should prevent all mistake about them abroad, and of course inferred that previous errors would be corrected, and the public no longer abused in publications purdeeper importance were resolved. The human mind, Governor, the Hon. WILLIAM B. CAMPBELL, took | porting to guard them from deception. Such reasonable as it waved its pinions in triumph over physical part in the ceremonies of inauguration, and in a expectation has not been met, however; for "Dye's Bank Mirror" for October 15th comes to us freighted with the same objectionable matter as that of last month. one general footing of a discount of two per cent. in Cinand ignorant struggles before the light of social and address of considerable length, defining and ex- cinnati, and the erasure of the ten per cent. discount Mackerel were very scarce. There are yet nearly five not wish to be set right, and prefers circulating false intelligence to true.

Instead of our good bank paper being at two per cent.

SAD ACCOUNT .- Mrs. Rowley, of Dansville, (N. Y.) owly recovering from the effects of a broken limb, was shot through the heart by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the breast pocket of a nephew while lifting her n to a bed a few days ago.

ADVANCE ON THE PRICE OF CUMBERLAND COAL.-In consequence of the recent advance of freights on coal upon the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad of fifty cents per ton, the several coal companies in the Cumberland coal region have made a corresponding advance in the present prices on shipboard coal, and at the several points of delivery. The prices will be as follows, on shipboard at Locust Point, viz: \$4.35 for lump, \$4 for run of the mine, and LATE FROM CALIFORNIA.

The steamer Northern Light, from San Juan on the 17th, put into Norfolk on Tuesday morning for fuel and provisions. She has 850 passengers and a million and a half of gold, besides large quantities in the hands of the passengers. About 150 of the passengers arrived at Baltimore yesterday morning

The news from California possesses but little in erest. The mining accounts continued favorable, but the produce markets were dull, with declining

Superintendent BEALE had arrived at San Franseo after his toilsome trip across the Continent. lonize the Indians in the lower part of Tulare valley, near the Tejon pass.

We extract the following items from San Francisco papers of the 1st October:

The arrival of Superintendent BEALE, and his activity in his department, has already exercised a salutary influ-ence upon our Indian relations. The tribes with which he has held interviews are delighted with the policy of colonizing them on Government reservations, and are anxious to commence their new mode of life. It is generally conceded that this is the only practicable plan of preserving permanent peace with the Indians. They must be enabled to support themselves by their own labor, or

else live by stealing from the whites.

Lieut. Beale, in passing over the table land between the Colorado and the Gila, discovered a number of human pulation once existed where all is now barren. A multitude of remains of crockery and domestic utensils were found. It is supposed that the ruins are of Aztec origin. Our domestic industry of every class is in prosperous and satisfactory condition. The agricultural products of and satisfactory condition. The agricultural pro the country are very abundant, and the prevalent opinion among the farmers is that California will raise enough grain next year for home consumption.

The latest intelligence from the mining districts represent the mining interest as being in a flourishing and prosperous condition. Large facilities for the working of the placers are being created and perfected, such as flumes, canals, &c. The quartz interest also appears to have received a new impetus, and more general activity is evidenced among those engaged in this species of

There have been three deaths by violence in the city in the last two weeks, and a large number of burglaries.

A company has been formed at Placerville to make a canal from Cosumnes river to Prairie city, a distance of twenty-three miles. This canal will aid very materially to develop the resources of a rich district, about fifteen miles long by ten wide. The estimated cost is \$100 000. The mines at Carson Valley are not profitable, and the settlers there are generally engaged in other occupations. The quartz mines in Grass Valley have lately been paying much better than formerly. Rich diggings have been and in Lake Valley on Johnson's Route, on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada.

Several earthquakes were felt in the lower part of the San Jonquin Valley on the 2d instant. The Rogue river Indians were induced to make peace

on the 11th instant. They are to receive \$60,000 for the land on the south side of the river. There was a battle on the 12th ultimo between the Applegate Indians and the Rifle Rangers. The latter lost

ne man, the former twelve or fourteen. The Yuna and Cocopa Indians are at war. They had a battle about the first of the month; the Yumas were

The contributions at San Francisco for the relief of the New Orleans sufferers amounted to \$7.728.

Capt. JOHN VALDEE, formerly of the United States Coast Survey, had been murdered near Pulgas Ranch by a party of Mexicans, a number of whom had been arrested Several large vessels purchased of Chinese merchants were being fitted out at San Francisco for the opposite oast of the Pacific. They would be navigated by American seamen under the Chinese flag. It is said they are destined for Japan, and desire to reach Jeddo about the time Com. PERRY may have brought the islanders to

Advices from Honolulu state that the excitement agains the Ministry continued; Judd and Armstrong, however, still held their places.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR. The Sixth Annual Agricultural Fair and Cattle Show

of the Maryland State Society is now open at Baltimore. Of the character of the exhibition-its extent and attractiveness, and the general excellence of the several epartments-the Baltimore American says that it certainly does not fall behind the former exhibitions of the Society, and in many respects it is believed will evince improvement and advance.

draught horses, mules, and oxen will be made at the horse-track; and on the completion of this business, at 12 o'clock, the ploughing match will take place, for which there has been a large number of entries.

The Appual Address of the Society will be delivered on Friday morning, at 12 o'clock, by C. P. Holcombe, Esq., of Delaware, and immediately after the address the reawarded and distributed.

CHARLES B. CALVERT, Esq., who has presided over the Society with so much dignity and ability since its first organization, at a meeting on Tuesday night announced his intention to decline a re-election, which drew forth many expressions of regret from the members present. The annual meeting for the election of President and officers of the Society will be held this evening.

Major General Twiggs has been ordered, by telegraph, o proceed at once into the Cherokee Nation, which is in the limits of his military division command. The Secre tary of War, instead of placing troops under the actual orders of Mr. Danw, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs in that quarter, for the suppression of the troubles among the Creeks, has thus devolved the duty of taking the necessary military steps to that end upon Gen. T., who, under the law, is responsible for the success of all military movements there. Gen. Twiggs has such experience as embraces a surety that, while he will do nothing rashly, he will settle all the troubles in the quietest possible way and in the shortest possible time. -Star.

THE HEALTH OF NEW ORLEANS continues to improve norning of the 16th instant the number of deaths in the city was reported officially to be 137, of which 36 were by yellow fever, 90 by other diseases, and 11 by diseases not stated; but it appears that the interments in four of the cemeteries for one day were not included in the total. The Commercial Bulletin says that the deaths from yellow fever, all told, during the week did not exceed forty. and many of the cases occurring were among those arriving sick from infected points in the interior, on the river, or along the coast. Business was every day reviving, and New Orleans was beginning to resume its wonted lively aspect. The Telegraph announces the appearance of a white frost there on the night of the 25th

ARRIVALS FROM THE FIRMING GROUNDS .- From fifteen the only alterations being those of placing the paper of to twenty sail of vessels arrived at Gloncester (Mass.) the real and fictitious establishments of our District upon towards the close of last week from the northeast fishing grounds. Most of them have been absent three months. against "Corporation" paper. The only conclusion to hundred sail of American fishing vessels on the coast. be drawn from this is that "Dye's Bank Mirror" does Some two weeks ago there was a fleet of two hundred making a habor at Port Hood, all having very slim fares on board. The British naval squadron has been ordered to remain on the ground until the 15th of December. discount in Cincinnati, it ought to be at a premium, for Some of the captains of our vessels think that the our banks draw on New York at one-fourth of one per steamers have cruised over the ground so much for the cent., whilst exchange in Cincinnati on the East is past two seasons that it has been a great injury to the mackerel, frightening them away and breaking up large schools by their noise, &c.

NAVAL .- The United States brig Bainbridge, Lieut. Commanding HUNTER, will sail in a few days for the coast of Brazil. Any letters sent to the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, will be duly forwarded.

A New Extendates. -One hundred young men have ft Richmond (Mo.) for Kentucky, where they intend to cut timber and build vessels. This is a new enterprise, and, with the bone, sinew, and go-aheadativeness of Maine nechanics, it cannot but succeed. More mechanics will follow soon. The vessels built will be floated down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers.

FROM THE JAPAN SQUADRON.

We find in the Washington Union an interesting extract from a despatch from Commodore PERRY, dated Napa, Island of Loo-Choo, June 25, 1853.

Extracts from the Rough Journal of Commodore Perry. The Bonia Islands extend in a direction nearly north and south, between the latitudes of 26 deg. 30 min. and 27 deg. 45 min. north—the centre line of the group be-

The islands are evidently volcanic, the internal fires being still at work, as Mr. Savory, the oldest surviving settler on the island, informed me that they experienced

two or three tremblings of the earth every year.

The islands, headlands, and detached rocks present the most grotesque forms, exhibiting the appearances of castles, towers, animals, and almost every hideous thing

conceivable to the imagination.

I know of no part of the world which can offer greater interest to the researches of the geologist than these islands present.

Port Lloyd is situated on the western side, and nearly in the centre of Peel Island. It is easy of ingress and egress, and may be considered a safe and commodious

harbor, though of deep anchorage, ships usually anchor-ing in from 18 to 22 fathoms.

The safest anchorage is to be found as high up the harbor as a ship can conveniently go, having regard to depth and room for swinging and veering cable. Strangers can easily discover by examination the proper position to

which they can warp their ships.

Wood and water can be obtained in abundance. The water is obtained from running streams, and is of good

The few settlers still remaining on Peel Island-the other islands being uninhabited-raise considerable quantities of sweet potatoes, Indian corn, onions, taro, and a few fruits, the most abundant of which are watermelons, bananas, and pineapples; a few pigs and some poultry are also raised. For these they find ready sale o the whale-ships constantly touching at the port for water and other supplies. During the four days we were at anchor at Port Lloyd three whalemen, two American and one English, communicated by means of their boats with the settlements, and carried away many supplies, procured generally in exchange for articles, of which ar-dent spirits are the most acceptable to many of the

Were it not for the scarcity of working hands a much greater extent of land would be cultivated. At present there cannot be more than one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation in the whole island, and this in detached spots, generally at the seaward termination of ravines furnishing fresh water, or upon plateaus of land near the harbor.

The soil is of excellent quality for cultivation, very much resembling that of Madeira and the Canary Islands, (the latter being in the same parallel of latitude,) and consequently is admirably adapted to the cultivation of the vine, and of wheat, tobacco, sugar-cane, and many other valuable plants. Of sugar and tobacco the settlers already cultivate enough for their own consumption.

Timber for building purposes is rather scarce, and were to call for the erection of many buildings. The best kinds are the tamana and the wild mulberry. The for-mer is similar to the red wood of Brazil and Mexico, and

is very enduring.

I caused the island to be thoroughly explored by two parties of officers, and their reports will be duly filed with ther similar papers. The masters of this ship and the

Saratoga also surveyed the harbor.

The scarcity of sea and land birds has been noticed by every one as singular; not more than five or six varieties of land birds have been seen.

Of quadrupeds we may enumerate hogs, goats, deer, allocks, and sheep, with any number of cats and dogs. The harbor of Port Lloyd and the neighboring water abound with excellent fish, which may be taken with the hook or seine, though the places for hauling the seine are few, owing to the coral which in many parts lines the

Of edible shell-fish there are none that I could learn, excepting the chama gigas, (tridacne,) which must be very tough and indigestible. The waters of the Bonin Islands furnish abundance of

crawfish, as also green turtle, of which we obtained a good supply.

According to Kempfer, these islands were known to the Japanese as early as 1675, and they described them under the name of Bune Sima, and as abounding with fish and crabs, some of which were from four to six feet long. From the description of the crabs, I am led to believe that they mistook the enormous green turtle, which are so common here, for crabs. Other accounts give a much earlier date

FROM TEXAS

for the discovery of these islands by the Japanese.

We have received files of Texas papers to the 14th instant. The yellow fever is slowly abating both in Gulveston and Houston. In the former city the deaths average three or four a day, and in the latter about three. The fever was still raging in Lavacca. The total number of deaths up to the 12th instant were twentyseven. The total number of deaths in Indianola to the same date were eighty-seven.

Among the deaths in Indianola by the fever we notice the name of Lieut. George C. Barber, U. S. Army, who had been but a few weeks married to the daughter of Ma-

The Victoria Gazette says that the removal of the troops from the posts on our Northwestern frontier has again turned loose the Indians upon the settlements. About ten days since a band of Camanches came down into the settlements below Fort Graham and carried off about twenty-five head of horses, and probably other

On the 29th ultimo the battalion of Fifth Infantry from Phantom Hill, under command of Brevet Col. C. A. Waite, Lieut. Col. 5th Infantry, Archibald Taylor, Assistant Surgeon, arrived and encamped at Camp Worth, near San Antonio. The 8th Infantry had left San Antonio for the Rio Grande.

A letter from Rio Grande city says Camargo is now the seat of government for Tamaulipas; that orders from Mexico have been received to fortify Camargo, Reynosa, and Matamoros: that Santa Anna has ordered 10,000 troops to the Rio Grande line; that Clay Davis had killed. a Mexican accidentally with his fist; and that Major Roundtree had been attacked at the Salt Lake by four Mexicans, and had two balls shot into his saddle, but escaped.

Two young men, named Butler and Goacher, on the 27th instant, fell out and fought. Butler struck Goacher with a pistol, holding the barrel in his hand. The force of the blow buried the cock of the pistol in Goucher's skull, and also caused the discharge of the pistol. Butgradually. During the week ending at six o'clock on the ler received the contents in his abdomen, and died, and Goacher was not expected to recover.

Mr. Erriorr made a balloon ascension from Baltimore yesterday. He went up about 10 o'clock, rising to an altitude of probably a mile, and passing off in a northeastin Harford county

A TALK ABOUT ROOSTERS .- The ordinary varieties of the

domestic fowl are completely overshadowed, literally and

metaphorically, by the Fhanghai. Lake Marcia, the Shanghai rooster "towers above his sex," and, like every thing on stills in this world, attracts a corresponding degree of admiration. Yet he is a gawky colossus, made up "lamely and unfashionably:" as "shaky about the knees" as Dickens's giants, and course in flesh as he is unseemly in appearance. The Chinese are a wonderful people in some respects. By a diminucado process they reduce you any species of tree to the size of a cabbage, or vice verm; exaggerate a small bird or animal, by cultivation, to an extraordinary bulk and altitude. The basis of the domestic cock and hen is, we believe, the jungle fowl of Asia, a mere bantam. The jungle cock mea-sures, when he is on his dignity, about eight inches in height, while the shambling Shanghai rooster, which never stands upon its dignity, for it has none, can feed from the top of a has none, can feed from the top of a flour barrel. "Size is the measure of power, other conditions being equal," say the phrenologists. Now, by this rule, the Shanghai being six times the size of the bantam, ought to lick said bantam, "other conditions being equal." But they aim: plucky little eresture in sence of his assembled harem in less than three minutes We speak by the card, for a neighbor of ours rears Shanghais and another neighbor cultivates bantams, and between the two feathered families there is ill blood. Among the oriental brood there stalks a monstrous rooster—a knock-kneed, bob-tailed, ungainly ogre, with a deep asthmatic crow, that sounds like the bellowing of a buil calf through a warsted stocking, and a gait that cominds you of a Kentucky giant. Between him and the bashaw of the bantams the collisions are frequent, t in all cases the mandarin of the Shanghais, after a few in effectual demonstrations, turns in his track, and vamoses with prodigious strides, the bantam banging on to his short-tail eathers like "Cuttic Sark" to the caudal appendage of Tam O'Shanter's mare, until the hold tears out, whereupon the tor elevates his crest and indulges in a falsatto cock-a-olle-doo! We rejoice in these triumphs of pigmyism over

LIEUTENANT MAURY AND THE SHIPOWNERS ASSOCIATION.

We copy the following correspondence from the Liver

ool Times : LIVERPOOL SHIPOWNERS' ASSOCIATION

SIR: I have been directed by the Committee of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association, at a special meeting called for this object, to express to you their high appre-ciation of your talents, and the indefatigable labors and researches so remarkably evinced in the splendid charts of the winds and currents. The publication of these illustrated charts is a great boon conferred on the practical navigator, and entitles you to the gratitude and respect of not only every maritime nation, but of all interested in the development of science, now so closely allied to comthe development of science, now so closely altied to commerce. The committee also desire to express their graft-tude to the Government of the United States for the likerality with which these charts are distributed gratuitously to the commanders of ships of all nations. In the name of the committee, I beg to wish you health and long life to pursue your useful scientific labors, and a pleasant and prosperous passage across the Atlantic. I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT RANKIN. To Lieut. MAURY, U. S. Navy, &c.

LIVERPOOL, OCTOBER 4, 1858. Sir: I have had the honor to receive the communication of October 3, 1853, which you have been so kind as to address to me, in behalf of "The Committee of the Liverpool Shipowners' Association," making known, in highly flattering terms, the appreciation which the current are released to set many my hamble labors.

mittee are pleased to set upon my humble labors.

The "well done" of the Shipownera Association of Liverpool affords me peculiar gratification, not because my poor labors are entitled to the praise which the account ciation has been pleased to bestow upon them, but because shipmasters, of all other classes perhaps, have the deepest interest in the result of those labors; and because the shipowners of this, renowned place of trade have judged them to be worthy of commendation.

It is true that I have had it much at heart to lessen the

dangers of the sea, and to facilitate the mariner on his way to and fro across it; and if some degree of success have followed the undertaking to accomplish so much, I cannot forget to what source that success is mainly st tributable. It is not, sir, attributable to the work of my hands; but to the hearty good will, to the ready, the wil-ling co-operation which I have always found at the hands shipmasters and owners, whatever be their flag or whatever their country, to whose attention the subject has been brought.

association can no doubt recollect, there has been a constant and steady improvement in navigation, tending all the while to lessen the dangers of the sea, and to quicken the speed of the ship to and fro across it. You will therefore, perhaps, pardon me, and go along with me also, while I pass hastily in review some of the most striking of those improvements, and the most obvious of the agencies which have brought them about.

I think that men are yet in their prime of life who

would soon be exhausted if any increase of population will recollect the time when a "monster ship" (as she was then thought to be) of between 500 and 600 tons was built here in Liverpool, and had to lie in the docks months, if not years, serving as a play-yard for boys, because she was too big to be furnished with a cargo. trast, if you please, the size of that ship with the size of some that are now sailing out of Liverpool, and though you will find them three or four times as large, yet the demand is for larger ones still.

When Warren Hastings went to India he had a passage

of ten months, and it was considered that he was fortenate in not having a longer time. Under canvass that passage has in our times been accomplished in 90 or 100 lays; and that ship and master who should now have a passage of ten months to India would both lose caste.

Therefore, in contrasting ships and the state of navigation now with ships and the state of navigation then, we should not, though we find much to attribute to the ingenuity, skill, and enterprise of man, forget that much is also due to the inestimable blessings of peace; which, almost unperceived, like the dews of heaven, have been falling upon us during the while.

The time is not beyond the memory of living mem

when commerce and the condition of the world were such that ships were required to sail in convoy under the wing of armed cruisers. And in that day the best merchant ships were only "company-keepers." Then neither builder nor owner had any motive to expend in the construction of a ship one dollar for the sake of speed. In the fleet the speed of the slowest regulated the speed of all; and therefore the dollar was expended for capacity for cargo rather than for speed.
We see in the models of those days, and in their clums;

proportions, the most eloquent expression of this fact.
Then came peace with its benign and invigorating influences; other occupations were found for men-of-war, and the merchant-man was left free to pursue his voyage in his own way, at his own time, and according to his own convenience and abilities. Then there was a demand for speed in the merchant vessels, the ingenuity of builders rought into requisition to execute the behests of science to satisfy this new demand of commerce.

Here permit me to pay a tribute to the mechanic. for without him science, with all its lights, as a practical thing, would be a nullity; science

executes. Astronomy, the highest and most perfect department of science, if you please, is as dependant upon the mechanic nic for her achievements as is the shipowner on his versus for freights. Without instruments astronomy would be as commerce without vessels. So the mechanic, with his sturdy arm, heard the new call upon him, and hastened with his usual alacrity to satisfy it. Better ships were launched, quicker voyages made, and thus the remote corners of the earth were lifted up, brought closer togother, and set down nearer each other; for to the business man those places are brought nearer together when the

time it occupies to pass between them is shortened. In the mean time an improvement in the instrument and implements of navigation took place, and the navigator was furnished by that same combination of seizece, ingenuity, skill, and contrivance which had supplied him with better ships, with better instruments for navigating those good ships, so that the dangers of the sea were lessened, the rates of insurance went down, and come merce, with a freer sweep of wing, sped her way across

And thus, if time permitted, for I am making ready to embark for my home in the morning, I might point to agency after agency, and cause after cause, which, as this shackle or that fetter has been stricken from the wings of commerce, has caused commerce to increase and multiply, presenting in her proportions grandeur and perfection, precisely as she has made advances towards perfect freedom of trade; for certainly those influences were the agents of free trade which brought down the passage to India from three hundred to one hundred days, which lessened the rates of insurance, and which have enabled one ship now to do as much in a year as shree ships could do then. It is the making to grow three blades

of grass on the ocean where but one grew before.

A better knowledge of the laws of dynamics, and of resistance to solid bodies moving through water, called also for a better knowledge of the winds and the currents by which the passage of those bodies to their ports of destination was to be controlled; and hence arose that system of research which has given use to the "chartest the winds and currents," which you are pleased to regard as a great boon conferred on the practical navigator.

It thus appears that science has kept, and is erly direction. He moved slowly, and was in sight over a watchful eye upon the affairs of men; that she comes an hour. It was supposed that he would land some where with her lights to his relief at the right time, and in the right way, and we are moreover admonished by this hasty review that science is more apt to come to his relief in times of peace. I know of no class of men upon when the calamities of a maritime war would fall more heavily or more suddenly than upon the shipowner. Hoping therefore, that you and your associates may be blessed with the continuance of peace within your borders through many long years, and thanking you most heartily for your good wishes and expressions of kindness, permit me, in the homely but sincere language of the sailer, to express the hope that "that nice little cherub which sits up alon" will long continue to watch over you and yours, I have

the honor to be, yours truly,
M. F. MAURY, Lieut. U. S. N. ROBERT RANKIN, Esq. Committee Liverpool Shipowners Association.

THE NEW CAPITOL OF TENNESSEE .- The editor of the harleston Advocate, in a letter from Nashville, Tennesee, thus speaks of the new building now creeting by the State in that city: The Capitol, one of the most magnificent buildings in the world, is now nearly completed. It is built of solid limestone, quarried near the hill on which it stands, and covers exactly an acre of ground. The architecture is of the Ionic order, and the ornames-tal part exceedingly rich. Its roof is of Tennessee coper, and the platform for the Speaker of Tennessee mar-The cost of the edifice is a million of dollars. From the base of the dome a striking panorama meets the age. The city lies below on a bend of the Cumberland river-At a distance of a hundred miles the blue peaks of the Cumberland mountains rise above the horizon. An amphitheatre of hills sweeps around the city, the population of which approaches twenty thousand. Coming down from our noble "post of observation," we passed the house formerly occupied by President Polk. It lies at some distance from the street, and has in front a monoment erected over the remains of the late statesman, gawkyism; for the fact is, that the misbegotten celestial has a vile habit of crowing with all his might every ten minutes or so, from 2 o'clook A. M. until daylight, and hence our hatred of Shanghais. We hope that when the Chinese releis reach Shanghai they will annihilate the breed.—N. Y. Sandey Times.